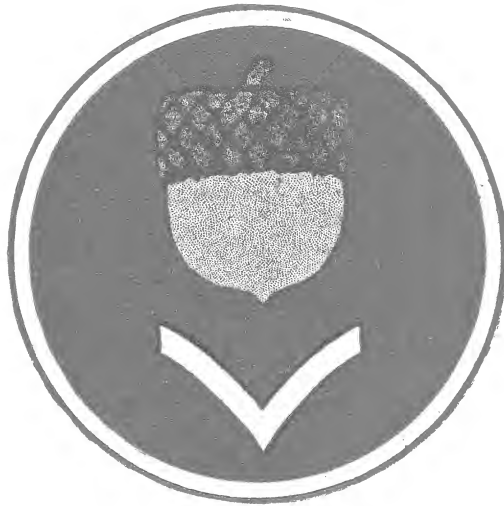


Carry On

A Magazine on the Reconstruction
of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors

*Vol. 1
No. 2*

*August
1918*



in this issue

President Wilson
Theodore Roosevelt
Charles M. Schwab
Judge Julian W. Mack
Augustus Thomas

Edited by the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army
Published for the Surgeon General by the American Red Cross



C A R R Y O N

Vol. I

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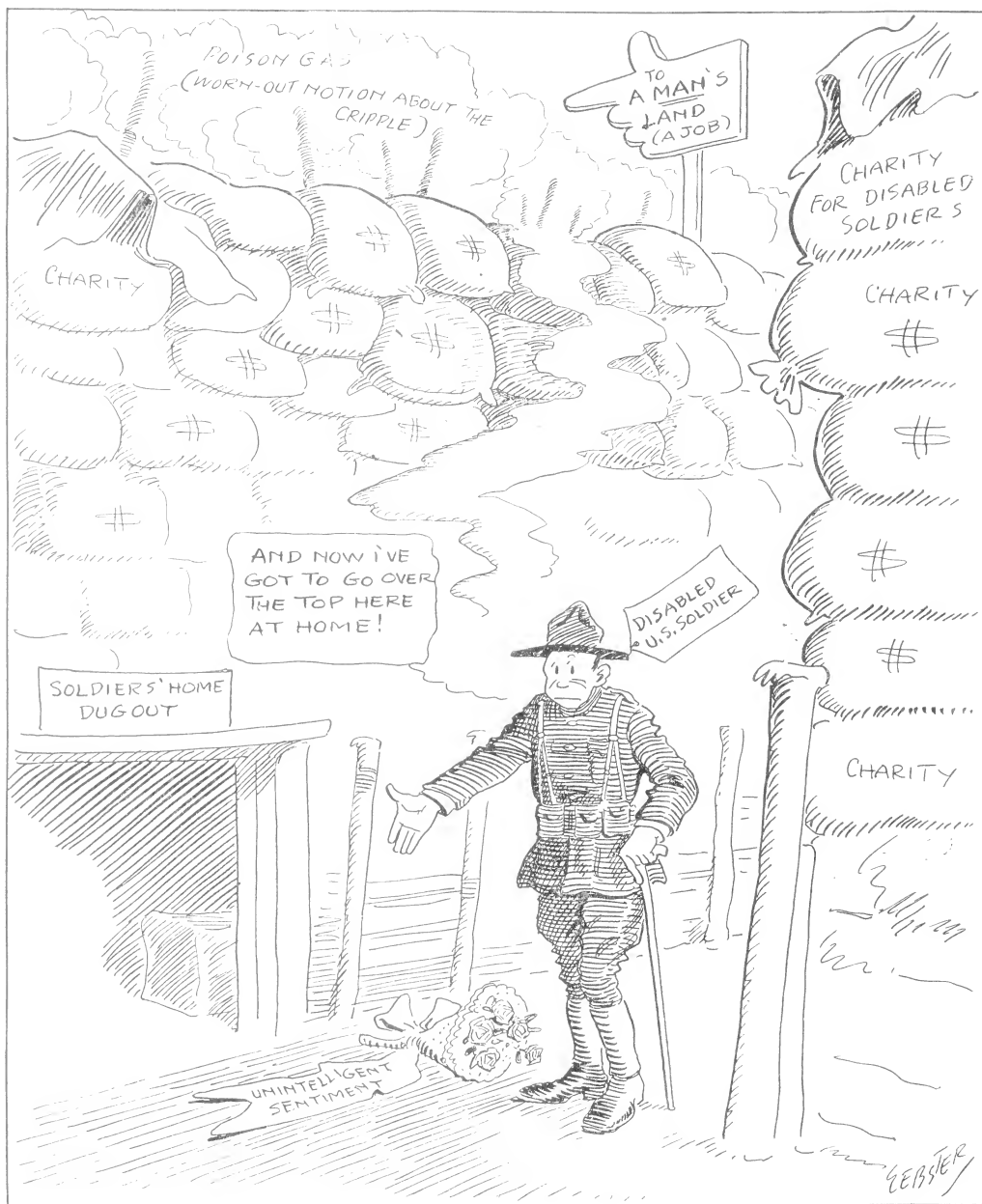
Communications should be addressed to Surgeon General, U. S. Army
Attention Editor CARRY ON, Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

There is no subject which deserves more immediate or earnest consideration than the subject of the physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers. It must be gratifying to the country that broadly conceived plans with regard to this matter are being not only developed but carried out, and I personally welcome every instrumentality which is being used to bring about the proper execution of such plans.

Woodrow Wilson





They Don't Want Your Charity—They Demand Their Chance

By H. T. Webster



For Their Souls' Desire

No Recognition of Service Can Be Too Great

By Theodore Roosevelt

To the Editor of Carry On:

LIKE all good Americans I, of course, most heartily sympathize with the work you have undertaken for the reconstruction of our disabled soldiers and sailors. Soon the men who have been crippled at the front will be returning; and our people will then see with their own eyes the grim sacrifices demanded from the men who have paid with their bodies for their souls' desire, the men who are doing the one vital work in the great war to free the world from the nightmare horror of the supremacy of the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns.

These men will return with shattered bodies and racked nerves. It is for us to show that we in practical shape recognize that their wounds are the proofs of their high devotion to their country and to the cause of civilized mankind.

The same efficiency that must be exercised in the making of our army and navy, and in the building of ships to hurry men and supplies to our allies overseas, must also be applied to the rehabilitation of the wounded soldier and sailor—not a stone must be left unturned to restore these men to fields of usefulness and self-support. No recognition of their services by our Government and our people can be too great. But, as always, there must be hard common sense in making the recognition, or it will do more harm than good.

It is the plain duty of every American citi-

zen, men and women, to stand back of these returned fighters and to give them the help they deserve. The help should be given generously. It should also be given intelligently.

We can all have full confidence in Surgeon General Gorgas and the leaders in surgery and medicine who are his associates. They will render every aid in the physical reconstruction of our men, and will strive to build them up to the point where they are able to resume their former occupations or enter the vocational schools to learn new occupations.

Mere sentimental pampering would be ruinous to the men and to the commonwealth. What the men need is an opportunity to make good as straight citizens. To meet this need it is necessary for the Government and the men themselves to take the right attitude. Moreover the families of the men must be sensible and urge the men to get back on the job. Finally, the employers in every line of business must understand that a man's real worth is measured more by his brains than by his limbs, and must cooperate in the great work.

I am glad to express in CARRY ON my fullest support for this great work of reconstruction. It is of great consequence to the maintenance of our army and navy because it will release able-bodied men for the front. It is of even greater consequence to the future of the industrial life of America.

I accept with pleasure the proposal to make me a member of the Advisory Board.

Launching Men Anew

The Seas of Opportunity Are Waiting for Specialized Brains

By Charles M. Schwab

Director General, Emergency Fleet Corporation

IF there is one thing today that American industry is searching for harder than anything else, it is brains. For thirty-three years my life has been spent among workmen in what has become the biggest branch of American industry, the steel business. But it doesn't make any difference what field of industry you consider, the test of success is the same.

In the present crisis, leaders of various businesses are engaged in work that is necessary to the winning of the war, and yet wherever in the country's service they happen to be placed, the basis of efficiency remains unchanged. It is brains—specialized brains.

My present experience in the building of ships proves this daily. The man who can drive more rivets than his fellow succeeds not because he is physically stronger, but because he knows how to utilize his brains, and how to direct his energy.

There used to be a good deal of nonsensical talk in this country about men who miss fire because they lack genius. Genius is principally hard work: using normal brains to think beyond the manifest daily duty. It supplies one of the readiest alibis for the man who doesn't want to work a little harder than he is compelled to.

America is facing today a situation that demands the most thoughtful consideration of every man and woman. The drain on the man-power of the country is tremendous. Day by day, week by week, thousands of our men are leaving their industrial pursuits to take up arms against the common foe. The army and the navy are straining every effort to equip and to train these men for battle; the great industrial plants are humming day and

night; the shipyards from coast to coast are quickening, by every human process, the building of ships to send our fighters and the necessary supplies to our Allies overseas.

Certainly it is not difficult to foresee how the exodus of several million able-bodied intelligent young men is going to affect American industry. The newspapers carry the message daily in their 'help wanted' columns. The supply is way behind the demand; but we must have fighters and war-workers, and the demand will continue greater as the war goes on.

This is why the subject of reconstruction of our disabled soldiers and sailors will touch every branch of American industry. The man who has offered his body in the defense of his country must not be allowed to return to us merely as a hero worthy of our sympathy. His physical handicap, whatever it may be, will not, except in rare instances, render him useless as an industrial factor; on the contrary, it will afford a greater opportunity than ever before to utilize his brains upon which he was not so dependent when he went away.

Reconstruction is a very live issue in America. Not an academic problem, but a practical one. For some time it has been gaining in importance as a part of the very fabric of industry, and because our big leaders are blessed with imagination, many of them have already foreseen the necessity of salvaging their man-power, of holding trained and loyal employees and not discarding them on account of a disability for which they are not responsible. I know of many instances where the process of retraining has returned able men to their jobs, and has not only saved the



THEY BELIEVE IN SIGNS

Hand-lettering and sign-painting provide many handsome incomes, and often mean the start of a permanent business. Here the training begins in the early stages of convalescence. Ray Smith, the soldier at the right, won a \$500 prize in a War Savings poster contest.

man for himself and his family, but increased the effectiveness of the plant in which he worked.

It is not possible to gauge accurately the number of fighting men who will return to us handicapped in body, but there will be many. Most of them will not have to learn new trades—not more than ten per cent., I am told. But practically all of them can be put back into the industrial life of the country and must be. We need these men—need them badly. Their physical courage proves their worth; and ought to dispel once and for all the notion that they crave pity.

I have been asked to suggest what seem to be the best fields of industry for our handi-

capped soldiers and sailors. It would be easier to say which field they cannot enter for I do not believe that any field is closed to them.

The usefulness of these men as fighters does not cease when they are unable to return to the trenches. The men who are building our ships constitute a great army—they are industrial soldiers, every one of them. Most of those who come back from overseas can be made fit for industrial work of some character, whether it be mechanical or clerical. Each can take the place of an able-bodied man and release to the military forces another fighter, or can fill an important gap in the industrial scheme.

Never before has opportunity for advancement in industry been so great as it is today. The gates are opened wide for trained men; and the Government program of rehabilitation is a guarantee of what we may expect. Our disabled soldiers will be taught to use their brains, and brains are needed to carry out the plans of those who furnish capital.

In my years of experience as an employer of large groups of men, I have rarely known a man who really used his brains to his full capacity and failed to advance. I believe that

the emphasis of this fact will have much to do with the recovery and success of our disabled soldiers and sailors. If the men can be imbued with the spirit that impelled the most striking successes in American industry there should be little difficulty in solving the problem of reconstruction.

It is the duty of the business men of America to take these men at their intrinsic value; to employ them not from a sense of duty but because a trained man who has been taught to think is a valuable asset.



TELEGRAPHY—AND CONCENTRATION

A man who studies telegraphy keeps his mind on the instrument and not on his handicaps. Because telegraphy offers a substantial future, it is the prize class at Fort McHenry; and at the same time one of the most effective mental tonics. It holds a place for almost any man—no matter what his physical disability may be.



The workshop schedule in wards and shops utilized as occupational therapy will afford intellectual and manual training as well as mental diversion for our returned soldiers. This work at Walter Reed where these products were made—and at other reconstruction centers—is of a character to fit the man for his civil occupation.

A Chance—With a Running Start

Government Compensation Provides Means for the Handicapped Fighter

By Judge Julian W. Mack

MEN who go forth to battle, though in no sense cowards, are not without fear. But it is not, except in the rarest cases, a fear of bodily injury that possesses them; the real source of anxiety is that their families may suffer, or become objects of charity.

The brilliancy of our expeditionary forces in action, their impatience to carry on against the common enemy is an inspiring evidence of the American soldier's dash and courage when the

liberty of his country is at stake. Once he has entered the military establishment he is eager for battle.

But the fitness and bravery of our soldier or sailor are predicated on his peace of mind. Unless he is free from a nagging sense of responsibility, unless he feels assured of the independence of the family he left behind—his wife, his children, his mother—he cannot serve with the spirit that has always pervaded



WITH TRIANGLE AND T-SQUARE

As greater emphasis is being placed on the value of professional education, mechanical drawing holds great attractions in reconstruction work. A clear brain and one good hand are the requisites, and the courses at Fort McPherson, Walter Reed, and Fort McHenry are gaining daily in popularity.

our arms. The security of their dependents is as vital to the morale of our military forces as is the physical condition of the men.

And so when the Government, by the passage of the War Risk Insurance Bill, provided in generous measure for the support of the fighter's family, it performed a duty as obvious as the cause for which the country is giving its men, its money, and its resources. This Act,

complex to the laymen in some of its technical phases, is simply an instrument whereby the Government aims to dispel the one fear of its fighting men: that their families are going to be dependent on others while they are away. Through it his Government assures the soldier and sailor that, while it may not be possible in every case to replace the individual combatant in precisely the same situation he occu-



CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY

Here is a striking example of a scientific field in which the handicapped soldier can find employment. Chemistry and pharmacy require principally brains, and courses will be given to our returned men under competent teachers. This is one method of applying reconstruction to actual war work in both the army and navy as Canada and our Allies are doing.

pied before his country called him, yet at any rate his family, as well as himself, will be saved from a humiliating dependence on others for the necessities of life.

In many instances, I believe, the returned soldier, although physically handicapped will find his way back to industrial and social life, intellectually and financially stronger than

when he left it. The country has unlimited confidence in the ability and resourcefulness of the Surgeon General and his department to give every aid and comfort to the wounded and disabled, and to restore them as nearly as is humanly possible to a normal physical and economic condition. The Federal Board for Vocational Education, in re-educating

those who must be taught new vocations; the Bureau of War Risk Insurance carrying out the provisions of the Act; the American Red Cross on constant watch over the families at home—these and other competent organizations in all parts of the United States constitute a bulwark of protection and comfort to our fighters, whose importance cannot be over-estimated.

IN SERVICE AND AFTER

In the framing of this Act, the question of stiffening the morale of our men was uppermost. Congress, in enacting the Bill, exercised great vision, not only by providing for allotments and allowances to the families of men *while in the service* but for the after-care of our wounded through war insurance and compensation. So closely knit is the relationship between rehabilitation of the disabled and compensation for injuries that the former depends almost entirely upon the latter.

By this I mean that the disabled returned soldier, upon his discharge from the army, receives a compensation which will ensure, to some degree at least, his independence. If he requires a new vocation, the money the Government gives him will help carry him through, will fire his ambition to go ahead and regain his former place in society or a better one. It will stabilize his peace of mind, and keep him contented in the thought that his family is being provided for while he is being trained to earn a good living for the future.

It seems unnecessary, here, to discuss in detail the thousand and one points bearing on compensation that may be brought up from time to time, but there are two facts that I should like to emphasize emphatically. They are these:

Compensation will be paid to the disabled soldier and sailor irrespective of his earning capacity after the war: but it may be suspended if the man unreasonably refuses to fit himself for active civilian life through the vocational opportunities that the Government will provide.

The purpose of these measures is to stimulate the disabled man to lift himself from the dead level of the Government compensation to the highest economic condition within his

powers: to create a healthy discontent with a life that too many injured men sure of the bare needs of existence are led to accept. The country wants its heroes to develop every latent possibility.

This should be given the widest possible publicity. In England and Canada one of the most difficult problems to be overcome at the outset of the war in getting the men to take courses in re-education was the fear that they would be deprived of their compensation if they learned trades and earned good incomes. "What is the use," they asked, "why should we work?" By vigorous publicity our Allies overcame this misunderstanding and recently have experienced no opposition because of it.

It is interesting to note with what rapidity the new attitude toward the disabled is developing in America. The newspapers and periodicals are preaching the gospel of "Not charity—but a chance," and the people are responding. That is what Government compensation and vocational training will give our men—a chance with a running start.

ON FAMILY STATUS

Military and naval compensation is based first on the injury and then on the size of the man's family. If the status of the family changes from month to month or year to year, the amount of the compensation changes with it. For instance, if a soldier or a sailor now a bachelor becomes handicapped, and later, say ten years after, should marry, the amount of his compensation at that time will depend upon his status then. It will be increased. And still later, if there are children, it will be further increased. On the other hand, if he is married and has children at the time of his injury, and in the future his wife or children should die, then his compensation will be reduced to that of an unmarried man.

For permanent disability the monthly compensation is paid in the following amounts:

- (a) If he has neither wife nor child living, \$30.
- (b) If he has a wife but no child living, \$45.
- (c) If he has a wife and one child living, \$55.
- (d) If he has a wife and two children living, \$65.

(e) If he has a wife and three or more children living, \$75.

(f) If he has no wife but one child living, \$40, with \$10 for each additional child up to two.

Bachelor or married, he receives \$10 a month additional for his widowed mother. If his condition is such that he needs the constant attention of a nurse or attendant, the Bureau of War Risk may allow him up to \$20 a month for that purpose.

\$1,200 A YEAR FOR LIFE

There is another significant provision that is not generally known today. For the loss of both feet, or both hands, or both eyes, or for a condition rendering a single or a family man permanently helpless or bedridden, \$100 a month will be given. In addition to this, of course, he will receive medical and surgical treatment and will be supplied within reason with all special appliances he may need.

Many men, thus handicapped, will be able to work and make a good salary, *but whatever they earn the Government will still pay them \$1,200 a year for life.*

These are the broad aspects of compensation. The war insurance offering as high as \$10,000, payable however only in monthly payments over twenty years or more, will still further fortify compensation, for it covers death and the total permanent disability from injuries received not only in the line of duty but in civil life after the war.

As the 'cripple' is passing, so is the 'pensioner'. He will become as obsolete as the old soldiers' home, and other institutions and practices that world progress is leaving in its wake. In industry there are not pensions but compensations. In the military it will be the same with the added rehabilitation for a new life. *And this addition must soon be extended to all who are handicapped whether in industry or in war: whether through accident or negligence.*



A SUBSTITUTE FOR A COT

The sooner a man gets up and out into the open, the quicker his recovery. Light exercise with an objective is good for both mind and body. These men at Fort McHenry are making a new street and enjoying it because their efforts are put to good use.



In 1881, Daniel Vierge was the greatest draughtsman in the world. Without warning, a stroke of paralysis rendered his right side useless. A few years later he illustrated Don Quixote truly and sympathetically for the first time in its history. *He did this with his left hand now educated to the lost cunning of the paralyzed right.* The illustration above is one of many exquisite drawings taken from the Scribner edition of Don Quixote.



An illustration by Vierge before he lost the use of his right hand.

Not the Destination—But the Route

How the Recovery of Lost Facilities Gave the World a Masterpiece

By Augustus Thomas

THE one story from the Boer War that all men quote when asked for its remembered incidents of heroism, is that of the Highland piper who still played his regiment past him and up their hill as he sat by a boulder with both legs shot from under him. He got his Victoria Cross for it, and London took a holiday to cheer him, and the Queen herself spoke to him as we now remember it. And no record to the contrary being at hand, he may still be piping occasionally or often to neighbors or pilgrims. But whether in the flesh or not, piping now or silent, he will, in song and story pipe through many generations of linen nursery books and school readers, a noble example of a common man inspired by the highest spirit to the ultimate expression of his duty.

And English and American lads will thrill over the linen pages, and English and American grandsires restir with the songs of it, not because the performance celebrated is beyond their own capacity, but precisely to the con-

trary, because it is attuned to spiritual chords strung in their several hearts, but never as yet struck by the touch of similar circumstance.

That boy-piper on the hillside was fortunate in the dramatic quality of his accessories. The meaning of the thing he did was focused. His nation was present, symbolized by its flag; the nation's purpose voiced its call through the familiar tune that screamed under his finger tips; the hour for which those brother Kilties marked time and rhythmically swung since boyhood, was now striking; the elements were all blended and concentrate. The piper was fortunate because that same equal spirit spread out over a lifetime of attenuated expression would have left him at the dead level of us all; and he might have lived and died without that consciousness of a complete expression.

It is very wonderful to be permitted to answer 'Here' in a supreme moment. "They also serve who only stand and wait," but un-



Another illustration by Vierge,
made with his left hand after he
lost the use of his right.

fortunately there are no human instruments of accuracy to measure the heroism of willingness. Sometimes personal defects or handicaps overcome or surmounted give us approximate measure of the heroism present; and the world is almost as prompt to salute and reward such evidence of this quality, as it is to recognize examples like our piper's.

There is a considerable element of this tribute in our love for the writing of Robert Louis Stevenson, whom we conceive as working always conscious of a sentence of death. Even a struggle against frailties is admitted and allowed for: Coleridge would lose somewhat more than his opium if we took it from him, De Quincey, too; and a bone-dry or even a local-option Poe would begin to shrivel. As one dwells on it, isn't it really the resistance of the obstacle that helps us everywhere to measure and admire the overcoming capacity?

Doctor Copernicus and his poverty; Gutenberg and the arrests for debt; Galileo forced kneeling by the ignorant fist of superstition; the barefoot Columbus a sailor before the mast; Dante and exile; Tasso and persecution; George Stephenson and his primer at twenty; Arkwright and his alphabet at fifty; Franklin on the streets of Philadelphia with his loaf of bread under his arm.

When Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote* in his middle fifties, he had been for thirty years deprived of the use of one hand by a wound received as a soldier. By his pen he was supporting in rather mean conditions a wife, two sisters, a niece, and a housemaid, and at intervals serving jail sentences for debt. One can't help believing that the story of his brave struggle in this crippled condition potently attracted Daniel Vierge and induced him to illustrate *Don Quixote*.

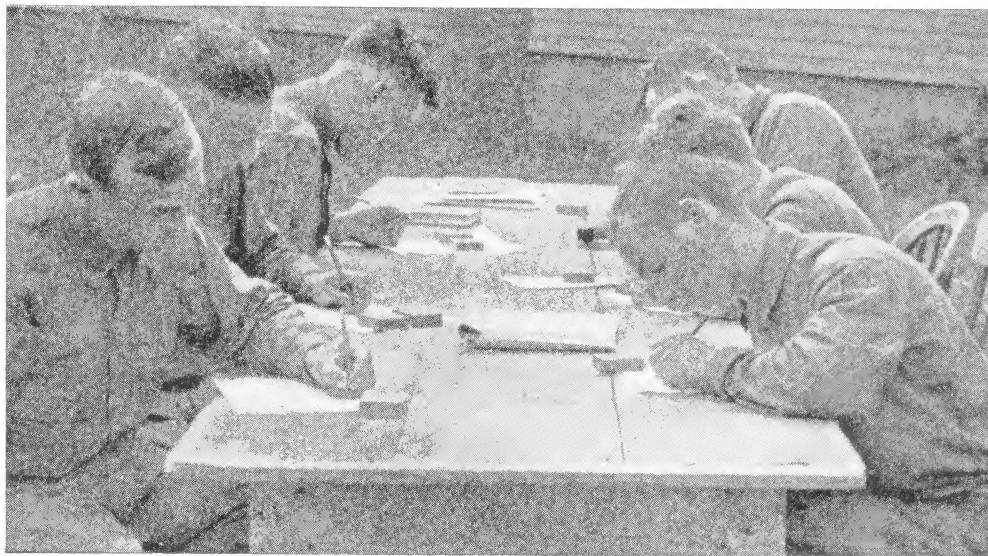
In the year 1881 Vierge was the greatest draughtsman in the world. At that time he worked with his right hand. *Without warning a stroke of paralysis rendered his right side useless, and for a time affected his memory and his recognition of printed letters so that he had to be read to in order to get the meaning of words. A few years later Daniel Vierge illustrated Don Quixote to the delight of the literary and artistic world, illustrated it truly, interpretatively and sympathetically for the first time in its history. He did this with his left hand now educated to the lost cunning of the paralyzed right, and the world recognized anew its master draughtsman.*

Looking at these flowing illustrations by Vierge, which if they do not almost excel the text in interest certainly enhance it as a compensating jewel may set off a first-water brilliant, one finds his attention circling around the marvel of their production of a left hand first educated to its work well on toward middle life; and the richness of the text and the beauty of the drawings, great as both are, become secondary in our wonder at the absolute coordination of mind and medium, the magical descent of idea to finger tips, the

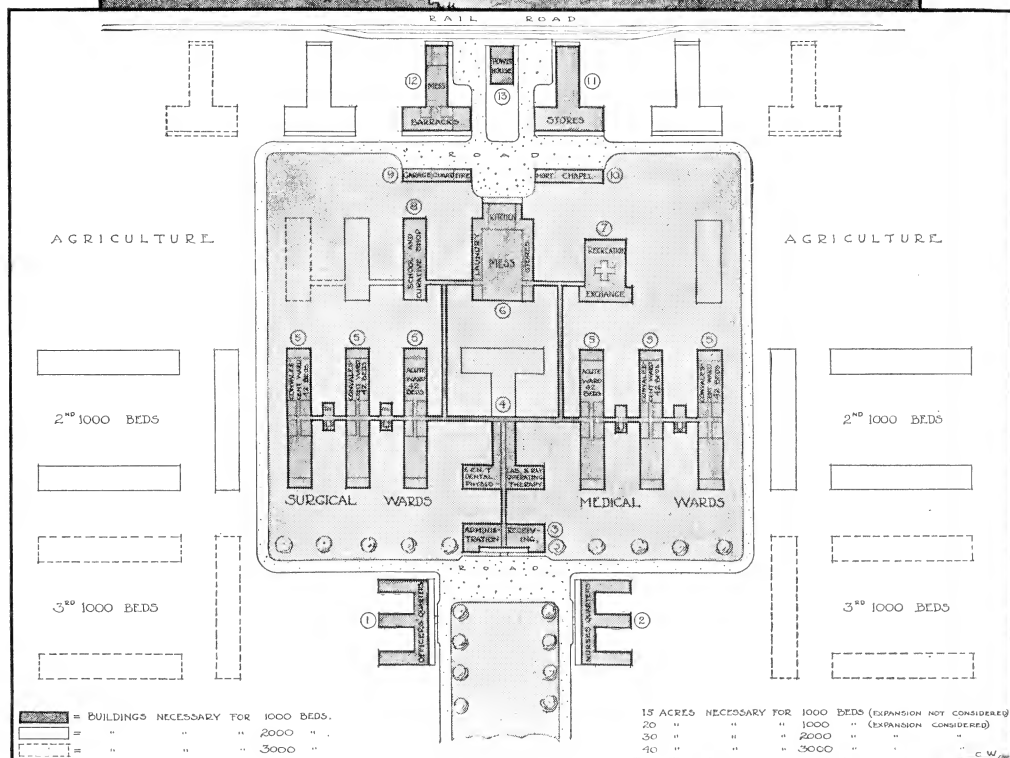
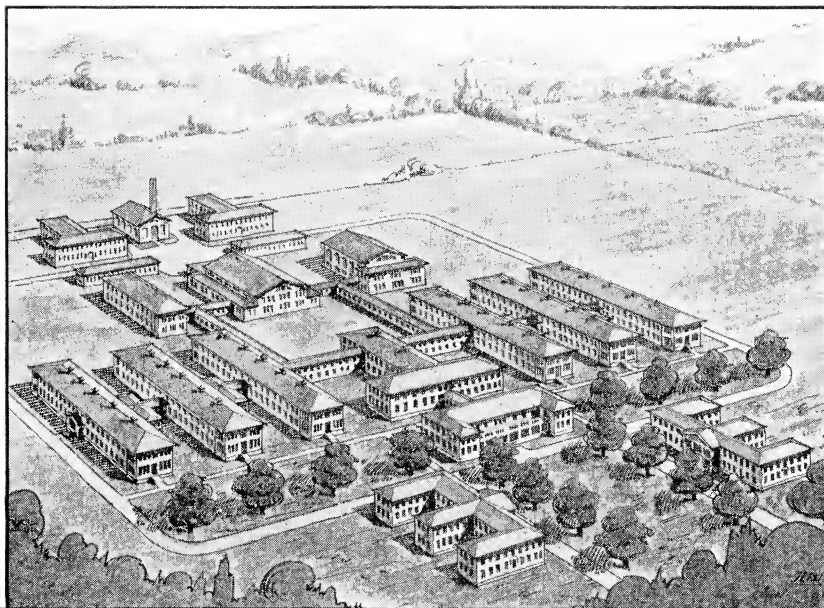
centaur-like union of brain and hand in this galloping production. We love Cervantes, we welcome and acclaim Vierge; but we lift the volume and bend above it reverently as over a sacred scripture, eloquent of a divinely accomplished miracle.

It is fine to sit wounded by the roadside, and pipe the regiment to victory, but it is colossal to face front through weary years, and slowly and patiently and accurately reconquer and recover a lost facility of inspired communication. And his reward, the compensation to Vierge must have been, not the destination, but the route; not the arrival, but the voyage; not the final satisfaction but the glorious daily consciousness of growth.

It is a pity from one viewpoint that Vierge's illustrations of Don Quixote are so valuable, so much a matter de luxe. They should be in the hands of every soldier as examples of what recovery the will can make from seeming physical bankruptcy and wreck. If one-tenth of this accomplishment is possible to human application, there can be no failure where one goes to work again at tasks, old or new, with even half a heart.



Every soldier in this class at Walter Reed Hospital is learning to write with his left hand. Skill in the use of the left for all purposes is so rapidly acquired that the loss of a right hand seems to be a comparatively small detriment to the average man.



SUGGESTED PLAN FOR A GENERAL HOSPITAL OF 1000 BEDS TO FUNCTION IN
PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

Getting the Wounded Close to Home

A Plan for Sixteen Reconstruction Centers in the Military Districts of the Country

By Major H. Brooks Price, S. C., N. A.

Architect, Division of Physical Reconstruction

SINCE the entrance of the United States into the great war, there has been concrete evidence from all quarters of a deep interest in the care of our returned soldiers. Each day has brought offers of land and property to be used by the Surgeon General for reconstruction and convalescent hospitals.

The Surgeon General is cordially appreciative of the fine motives that have impelled these gifts and has tried so far as possible to state the position of the medical department with regard to the establishment of hospitals. No doubt, the future will afford opportunity in certain instances to accept some of these.

After months of earnest consideration and study of the experiences of our Allies, the most practical plan for the handling of our disabled soldiers and sailors returned to this country appears to lie in the establishment of sixteen great reconstruction hospitals capable of caring for thousands of men. It is planned to maintain one in each of the sixteen military districts of the country. Each will be fitted to the last detail for the extended treatment of

every known case of disability caused by wounds, gas, liquid fire, and disease.

Such a group of hospitals will mean first that the man can be returned close to his own home, where his family and friends can come to visit him. It will mean that he will receive not only the best possible treatment for his injuries whatever they may be but will be restored in spirit and given a renewed grip on life.

The illustrations on the opposite page show a proposed group of buildings designed for complete convalescent reconstruction work. This particular group would accommodate one thousand beds, but the accompanying plan indicates where and how extensions can be made to increase it to a capacity of three thousand beds or more. The advantages of this scheme over other types of general hospitals for reconstruction, are based on a compactness which will give it increased efficiency and facility of administration. Moreover, it will cost less to build, require less acreage and involve fewer steps in communication.

This is made possible by the concentration

KEY TO PLAN—Page 18

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <i>Officers' Quarters</i> | 7 <i>Exchange, Recreation Building</i> |
| 2 <i>Nurses' Quarters</i> | 8 <i>Curative Shops, Vocational Schools</i> |
| 3 <i>Administration, Receiving Ward</i> | 9 <i>Guard House, Garage, Fire Engine</i> |
| 4 <i>Operating Room, X-ray and Laboratory
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
and Dental Therapy</i> | 10 <i>Chapel, Mortuary</i> |
| 5 <i>2-Story Ward Buildings</i> | 11 <i>Stores, Repair Shop</i> |
| 6 <i>Mess Hall, Kitchen
Laundry, Commissary</i> | 12 <i>Barracks, Mess and Kitchen</i> |
| | 13 <i>Power House, Heating Plant</i> |

in two-story buildings of two or more departments at present in separate one-story buildings—thus diminishing the total number of buildings by about 33 per cent. of the former number. There is another distinct advantage in placing acute cases adjacent to the center building, and expanding as the conditions require, which could be done up to as high as 5,000 beds.

The ground necessary for the erection of such a reconstruction center is comparatively small—not more than 20 acres. But, of course, the locality itself will be the only guide and

as much acreage as can be secured would add to the comfort of our men, and would make possible also, the treatment of tuberculous patients.

These general reconstruction centers will be a genuine asset to the military districts of the country if they are built in a permanent type of construction, such as terra cotta blocks or concrete. Their erection will do more than any single factor to facilitate the effective carrying out of the Governmental plans for reconstruction; to hasten the man's physical and vocational restoration and his return to society.

Reconstruction—Before and After

Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

THE nation needs men with technical training and skilled in the trades. Over 12,000 soldiers have been withdrawn from various camps and are now enrolled as students in schools and colleges throughout the country. Five hundred of the soldiers have begun work at the Georgia Technical School, Atlanta.

At Fort McPherson, Georgia, hundreds of men have been taking courses in French and motor mechanics while training for over-seas service. During the past month 150 patients at McPherson (U. S. General Hospital No. 6) devoted their spare time to gardening, typewriting, telegraphy, and motor mechanics. These men must not remain idle longer than is necessary to their recovery in the hospital.

Instructors of the Division of Physical Reconstruction are giving courses at Fort McPherson in the following subjects:

1. Motor Mechanics.
2. Telegraphy.
3. Wireless Telegraphy.
4. Typewriting.
5. Mechanical Drafting.
6. Cabinet Making.
7. Carpentry.
8. Harness Repairing.
9. Poultry Raising.
10. Shoe Repairing.
11. Reading and Writing English.
12. Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
13. Printing.

14. Newspaper Reporting and Editing.
Other courses are being prepared.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

EVERY soldier realizes the importance of being well shod and the close relation between comfortable shoes and general efficiency. When he returns to civilian life he shall want good shoes made of real leather, and when he pays between ten and fourteen dollars a pair for them he is not going to buy a new pair every few weeks. He will have his shoes repaired when they need it; so will other people. This is going to make profit for the shoe cobblers.

Shoe repairing has already become a very remunerative occupation, and it is going to be one of the well paid trades. As the price of shoes advances the business of repairing will improve accordingly.

This hospital has now a well-equipped shoe repair shop in which patients who are physically able can learn the trade thoroughly. Men who are unfitted for their former occupations because of their disability are already preparing for this work.

* * *

A SOLDIER with one leg, or even two off, can be taught telegraphy, and can do his work just as efficiently as any one else. Even the loss of an arm is not a bar to this profession. The number of one-armed telegraphers now employed by telegraph companies is proof.

Strange as it may seem a deaf man can be a telegraph operator. An easy way to demonstrate this is to go into a telegraph office and holding the hands over the ears as tightly as possible, notice how clearly you can hear the sharp tick of the telegraph instrument, when all other sounds are excluded.

Telegraphy is destined to play an important part in the rehabilitation of our wounded. First and foremost it is an occupation that requires steady concentration of mind. A man studying telegraphy, will, while in the course of his studies, subordinate all his mental worries, and by necessity keep his mind on the instrument in front of him. He cannot day-dream or allow his mind to wander to other things, but must be mentally on the alert while his machine is in operation.

The School of Telegraphy is without doubt the prize class at Fort McHenry. Its roster is being rapidly filled and before long there will be a waiting list

The Instruction Laboratory

MANY of the photographs in this issue of CARRY ON were made by the Instruction Laboratory, of the Surgeon General's Office, under the command of Colonel W. O. Owen. The laboratory, which is in the Army Medical Museum, Washington, is one of the best equipped of its kind in the country. It has a large and versatile staff of motion picture men drawn from leading commercial organizations, camera experts, artists and skilled mechanics.

The Instruction Laboratory has made a number of motion pictures that are being shown in all of the army camps and cantonments. These depict in an interesting way various phases of sanitation and physical reconstruction and have proved highly effective for both officers and enlisted men.

* * *

In America the growing popularity of the phrase "Carry On" is interesting. Before this magazine appeared, The Equitable Life Assurance Society had issued a monthly bulletin

for its employees called "Carry On." It has just been brought to our attention. Like its name it inspires patriotic action.

* * *

THERE is a short phrase of but two words in use at the front today that contains perhaps more of the noble, more of the sublime, than any other phrase of all time. It is but a simple phrase—Carry On—but it contains more real patriotism, more idea of self-sacrifice, and more idealism, than the entire English language put together.

In the cold gray dawn on the battlefield, through the rising mists, the captain gathers his men about him and leads the charge across the grim desolation of No Man's Land. But when, half way across that expanse, a bullet lays him low does he stop then to call for the stretcher-bearers! No, he turns to his first lieutenant, "Mr. Smith, Sir," he says, "Carry on!" And when a few yards farther on Fate overtakes Mr. Smith, young Brown—a mere stripling but eighteen years of age—without a moment's hesitation steps forward and carries on, only to fall at the edge of the trench. Does this stripling—the bloom of youth still fresh on his cheeks and the aura of Princeton or Harvard yet around him—when he reels from the blow of the shell and realizes that his race is almost run, stop to cry out for aid? No, he is made of sterner stuff. With a final effort he cries out, "Sergeant, take command; I'm done for. Carry on!" And so the grizzled Sergeant, veteran of many years of war, carries on to final victory.

From the Red Cross Magazine

* * *

The editor of CARRY ON has been requested by the Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to announce that the Board has been notified by the Canadian War Mission at Washington that all laymen from the United States desiring to visit the various activities of the Canadian Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment, especially in the Vocational Re-Educational Work as related to disabled soldiers and sailors, must be provided with credentials from the Federal Board at Washington.



Da Voice Da Germans Meessed

By T. A. Daly

Illustrated by J. Scott Williams

*Giuseppe Scalabrella ees returna from da war,
 An' soocha happy Dagoman you never see bayfore!
 He tooka playnta hands weeth heem w'en first he starta 'way,
 But he ees only gotta wan for workin' weeth today;
 He walked upon a coupla legs bayfore da war baggan,
 But now he's gotta crutch-a-steeck for tak' da place of wan.
 An' yat dees seelly Dagoman's so glad as he can be—
 You ought to hear da happy songs dat he ees seeng for me!*

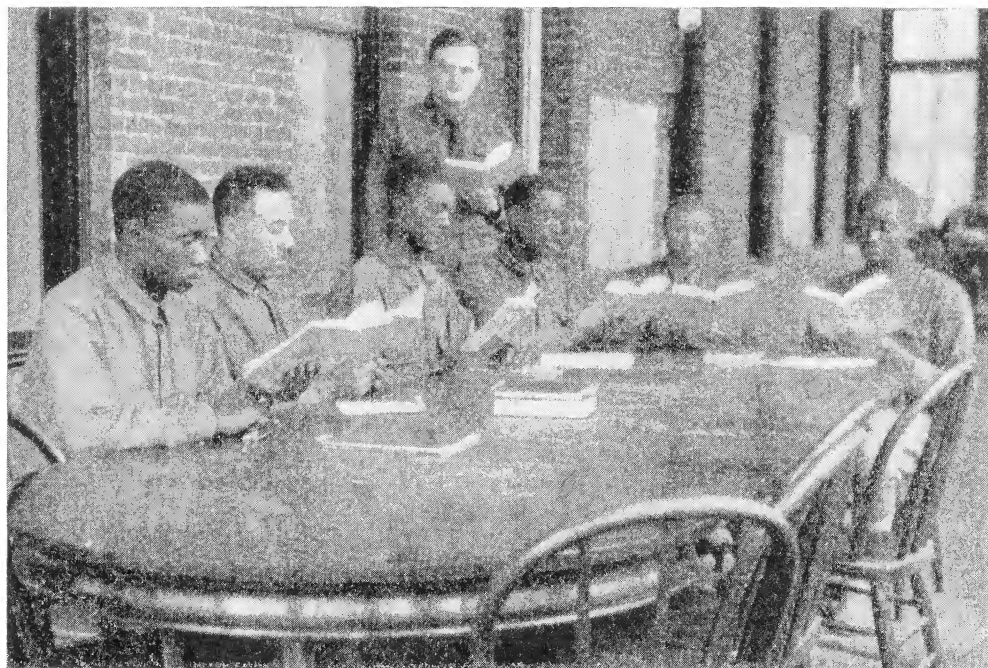
*Giuseppe was a laborman dat use' for deeg da tranch
 Bayfore he go weeth Oncla Sam for halp to save da Franch.
 He was wan fina laborman bayfore he go to war,
 But now he sure ees nerwa gona deega tranch no more.
 Eef you was stronga man like dat for use da spade an' peeck,
 An' den be bust to hal, you bat my life, eet mak' you seeck;
 An' you would theenk Giuseppe would be sad as he can be—
 But you should hear da happy songs dat he ees seeng for me!*

*He nerwa seeng bayfore, but now he don'ta do a theeng
 But joosta seet aroun' da house an' seeng, an' seeng, an' seeng.
 "I tell you, Tony, how eet is," he say to me today,
 "Da firsta fight dat I am een dey shoot my hand away;
 An' w'en I was een hospital da time eet was so long
 I no could read an' so, you see, I joosta bust weeth song.
 I don'ta know da way eet come, but eet's so easy, see?"
 An' den you shoulda hear da happy songs he seeng for me!*

*"W'en I am wal agen," he say, "dey said I could no fight;
 But steel I went for more, an' dat's da time I got eet right!
 Dey shoot me een da lefta leg—an' look da way I am!
 But alla time een hospital I seeng my songs, by dam!
 Da nurses an' da wounded man dey laugh an' cry for more,
 An' alla time da songs I seeng gat better dan bayfore.
 Ah! lees'en now, my Tony, an' I geeve you two or three"—
 An' den you oughta hear da happy songs he seeng for me!*

*"An' joost bayfore dey send me home my capitan he said:
 'I s'pose you theenk, da way you're treemmed, you might as wal be dead;
 But Oncla Sam ees feex eet so he gona find a trade
 For evra creepled man, an' so you need no be afraid.
 You can no deeg da tranch no more, but steel you should rayjoyice
 Baycause dose damma Boches deed not shoot you een da voice!"
 Da 'Merican Caruso now, you see, I gonna be!"
 An' den you shoulda hear da happy songs he seeng for me!*





WHERE OPPORTUNITY BEGINS

Who has not thrilled to the bravery of our negro troops in action? Some of these men returned home wounded, are receiving for the first time the advantages of an education. This class of soldiers in beginner's English was initiated at U. S. General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.—the first of its kind in the Army.

Reconstruction Has Begun

By Colonel Frank Billings, M. C., N. A.

Director of the Division of Physical Reconstruction, Office of the Surgeon General

A YEAR ago—in August, 1917—in keeping with the spirit of the times, which has awakened public sentiment to the necessity of conserving life and industrial manhood, the Surgeon General directed the organization in his office of the Division of Physical Reconstruction of soldiers disabled in line of duty. Since that date the subject has received the earnest consideration of the personnel appointed to do the work. The policy of the Surgeon General in the matter of physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers may be phrased as follows: "That no soldier disabled in line of duty shall be discharged from the

Army until cured, or as nearly so as the nature of his disability permits." This policy was approved by the War Department.

The Hospital Division of the Surgeon General's Office designated the general military hospitals in which the continued treatment of disabled men has been and will be carried on. The professional divisions of the Surgeon General's Office organized and assigned the medical and surgical staff of the designated hospitals. Arrangements were made for the education of Reconstruction Aides in physiotherapy and in occupational therapy to function in the hospitals. As these

women became qualified they were assigned to work.

Approved plans permitted the construction of special buildings at each general hospital where disabled soldiers are treated. These special buildings properly equipped are being used for two purposes:

1. For physio-therapy, embracing hydro-, electro- and mechano-therapy. Arrangements are also made for indoor play and attention has been given to the acquisition of sufficient grounds for outdoor games and active drill and setting up exercises.

2. Curative workshops. A schedule of curative work has been adopted, applicable to ward work; also in shops for patients who are able to be up and about.

Qualified educational officers have been secured to administer the Department in the office of the Surgeon General and to furnish a personnel for the various hospitals to direct curative, mental and manual work. A medical

personnel has been mobilized and instructed in special duties at the Army Medical School, Washington. Its duty is to care for the disabled soldiers on the transports from overseas.

Receiving and distributing hospitals have been organized at Ellis Island and Newport News, with a trained personnel to make medical examinations and to classify and assign disabled soldiers to the proper hospitals for physical reconstruction. The necessary machinery has been elaborated and an organization perfected for the transfer of soldiers disabled in line of duty at the training camps.

For months the physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers has been carried on in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Hundreds of soldiers disabled in line of duty overseas and in the training camps are under treatment at the present time.

The work is actively and efficiently carried on under the full organization indicated at



Food conservation has opened up new opportunities in truck gardening and the handicapped soldier is quick to take advantage of them. This class recently exhibited a fine array of market products, which the men themselves raised on the grounds of Walter Reed Hospital.

Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Cape May, Lakewood and Colonia, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; Markleton, Pa.; and Otisville, N. Y. The necessary organization is in course of develop-

ment for the work at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Fort Bayard, New Mexico; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; and at Hot Springs, Ark. As the need arises other general hospitals already in existence will be utilized and new general hospitals may be constructed in certain military zones of the country.



THE HOUSE THAT IVAN BUILT

This model more than five feet high was constructed by a Russian laborer who enlisted in the British Army and was disabled in battle. He made it during the first month of his re-education as a carpenter at Whitby, Canada. It is significant because other men like him, with no previous experience in woodwork, will for the first time in their lives become skilled artisans.

The Way Out

Desire and Ambition Must Be Born in the Man Himself

By Lt.-Col. H. E. Mock, M. C., N. A.

WHILE the Medical Department of the Army is utilizing every preventive measure known to reduce the number and severity of disabilities, yet warfare inevitably produces a certain number of disabled soldiers.

Under the direction of the Surgeon General the medical officers today are seeking not only good end-results from a medical standpoint but the best possible end-results from an economic and social standpoint for all handicapped fighters.

In order to achieve these ideals it should be recognized that the disabled man himself must acquire the proper mental attitude toward this work—he must develop the vision and see its purpose.

Hospitals may be established and the maximum cure sought; all kinds of schools and workshops for vocational training may be created; the whole great machinery for rehabilitation may be organized; but unless the desire and ambition for this training are born—unless the idea of grasping every opportunity to make good by their own efforts is inculcated in the very souls of these men, the whole scheme is bound to be a failure.

To this end there has been started a campaign to show the men, disabled by wounds and disease, "The Way Out." A small book with this title is soon to be circulated throughout the hospitals in Europe and in this country. It is cheery, it is comforting, and it is filled with inspiring material to stimulate



Artistry at Fort McHenry, designed and executed by clever soldier patients as part of their curative work.

ambition. Here will be found short, optimistic letters from the disabled back home—the men without arms, the blind, the diseased—who have overcome their handicaps, have trained themselves, have become better men than they were before, and have successfully taken their places in society, established homes, have children, and most other things that make living worth while.

The nurses, attendants, and doctors in the wards are being inspired with this same material to pass it on to these handicapped men in gradually increasing doses from the earliest moment of disability until their reconstruction is completed.

Motion pictures showing "The Way Out" have been made and already have been of great inspirational value to many of the returned disabled. Every form of publicity that will help

secure this proper mental attitude on the part of the disabled soldier is welcomed by the Surgeon General and the officers in charge of Physical Reconstruction.

With a sympathetic public behind this great movement and the wounded soldier imbued with the idea of making good in spite of his handicaps, the Medical Department of the Army will be able to render the greatest service to our boys—a service beyond the dreams of medical science previous to this war and of permanent value to the community and the state.



OUR FUTURE ENGINEERS

A good many handicapped automobiles are being rehabilitated while disabled soldiers learn a profitable trade at Fort McHenry. The future demand for skilled mechanics is drawing men partially handicapped into this promising field, where the wages are high and the work steady.

The Need for Reality

Consider What Will Happen Five or Ten Years from Now

By John Galsworthy

From the British War Pensions Gazette

IN France, last winter and early spring, I saw several establishments for the professional re-education of the disabled French soldier, and put this question to their directors: "Your system being voluntary, to what degree do you find men availing themselves of it?"

The gist of the answers was: "Not many came at first, but gradually more and more, till now perhaps we get one-half to two-thirds." At La Maison Blanche, near Paris, which draws its men from a single hospital of 700, I found that—whereas when Sir Henry Norman paid his visit last autumn 270 were in process of training—400 were training when I paid my visit this March; 130 of the others did not need professional re-education, and the remaining 170 refused. The advance in the numbers training was obtained by continual propaganda at the hospital which fed the establishment.

Now if, in France, we estimate the proportion of those who, in the long run, for one reason or another, refuse to avail themselves of professional re-education, at even only one-fourth, the French are still going to have amongst them, in the future, a large number of men who will be almost dead weight industrially, and burdens to themselves into the bargain. True, the Frenchman is by nature an individualist, but he is nothing like such an individualist as the Briton; moreover, he is quicker in the 'up-tak', and more impressionable. Further, he is much less naturally improvident and careless of the morrow, and I think he has more pride.

JOBS EASY TO GET NOW

What then is going to happen in England where our system is also voluntary? What

proportion of disabled men will avail themselves of the chances offered? And what proportion will pass by this more promising scheme, and step out into the jobs that for the moment await almost anyone, in these days of scarce labor? There's the crux that may spill our effort. I should say that a good half will refuse their chances, and we shall find ourselves in the end with more dead weight even than the French, unless we can devise special means against this disaster.

We have to convince the disabled that, to be re-educated not only physically but professionally, is absolutely essential to them, against a future which, fat enough for the moment, is going in a few years' time to be very lean and hard; and for men handicapped as they will be, simply impossible except for charity, which one imagines is the last thing they want.

It can't be said too often that the situation while the war lasts is utterly misleading. All civilians now feel grateful and want to pet and serve the wounded soldier. Labor is hard to find, so that anyone—even the handicapped—can get a job.

TEN YEARS HENCE

All that will have gone by the time the war has been from five to ten years in its grave. Most of our disabled soldiers have thirty, forty, or fifty years before them. The man who slips his chance now, and trusts to luck and gratitude, will find himself on a beach where he will get more kicks than ha'pence, ten years hence. It is absolutely natural that he who is sick of discipline and hospitals, should want to get back to ordinary civil life without any intermediate period of hostels



Back to the land will go many of our returned soldiers. Farming on modern lines with modern machinery is being taught by all of our Allies. This photograph taken outside of Calgary shows Canadian soldiers handicapped in the war learning to operate a tractor.

and attendance at training schools and so forth under a sort of discipline. I should myself, and so would any of us who write, wisely or foolishly, about these matters. I should hate to be hung-up another six or eight months, or maybe a year, learning a new job, when there are jobs that want no learning waiting for me round the corner, especially if I had done my bit and felt that those who hadn't ought to keep me in comfort for the rest of my days. And if anyone came along and said to me: "My man, how magnificent your patriotism has been in the war! I'm sure that you'll like to continue to be patriotic now that you are maimed, and serve your country nobly in the future as in the past, by making yourself efficient, instead of being lost to the industrial life of your native land!" Well—I should want to get up, and say "Cant!" and smite him in the eye.

A NATURAL ATTITUDE

When you have just lost a limb for the benefit of your country you cannot be expected

to be precisely in the mood to appreciate talk about patriotism and all the rest of it, from those who haven't lost limbs. *No, if I were a maimed soldier, I could only be persuaded to get a special training by being shown convincingly that if I didn't, it was going to be the worse for me.*

We are all, soldiers included, inclined to forget in these roaring times of war the dour and dire struggle for existence that obtains in the so-called piping times of peace. Our pensions may be liberal, as pensions go, but they are not enough to live on—much less support a family, and the trouble is this: A few years hence, when people have begun to hate the memory of a war which will have made the struggle for existence harder, the universal feeling towards the maimed soldier will become: "Well, he's got his pension, that ought to be enough. Besides he had his opportunity to get training for special employments, and he didn't take it. Life's much too hard nowadays for sentiment—they must run their chances now with the rest of us, in fair com-

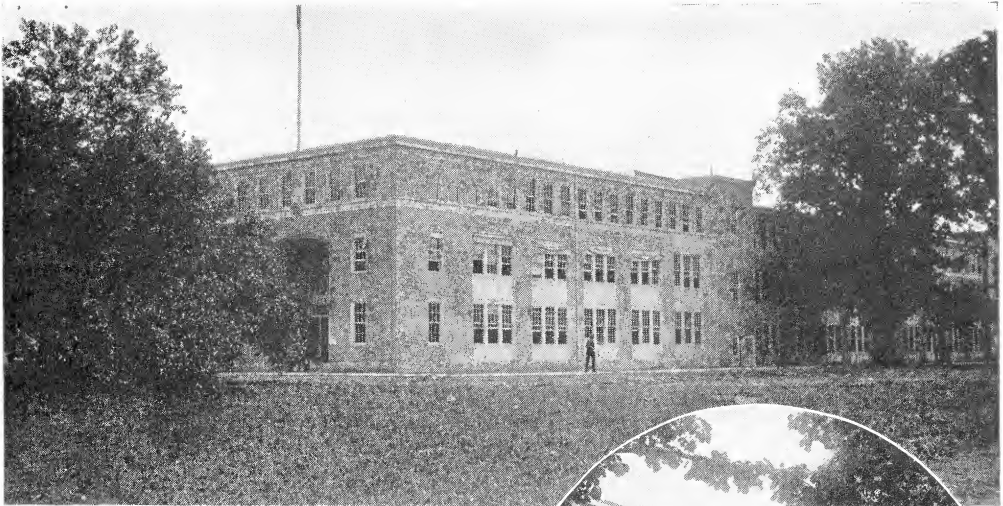
petition." We know what that means—the weakest go to the wall. A few years hence the maimed soldier will only be secure against an uncertain and perhaps miserable future, if he is not among the weakest.

FOGS THE ISSUE

I should say, speaking like a fool perhaps, that the only people capable of persuading the maimed soldier, for his own sake to make his future position so strong as ever he can, are those who know what the life of labor is like in bad times, are not mealy-mouthed, and will put the thing bluntly in its naked grim reality. Just now we wrap things up with all sorts of natural and well-meant verbiage, about heroism and gratitude and never forgetting;

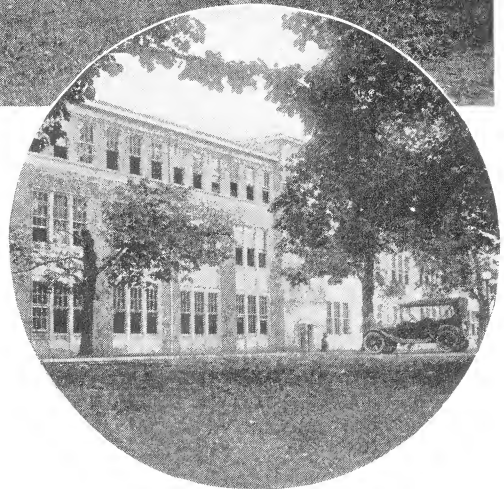
this doesn't help—on the contrary, it fogs the issue, and endangers the future of those whom we want to make secure. The time has come for blunt speaking to the maimed soldier by people who know how hard life and human nature are, and how short our memories.

I can see this most promising scheme languishing into futility because the Briton will not look ahead, and must run his nose right up against a thing before he can realize it's there. I can see tens of thousands of our maimed turning this scheme down with a shrug, and the words: "Oh! that's all right! I'm not worrying. Some day, perhaps!" That 'some day' is not likely to come at all unless it comes at once, in hospital or as soon as a man leaves hospital.



OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This building, where the executive branches of the Medical Department are centered, has been just recently completed. It is one of a large group of modern buildings erected by the Government to make room for the increased staff personnel of the army.



Reconstruction Staff

THE Staff of the Division of Physical Reconstruction in the office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, consists of the following personnel:

COLONEL FRANK BILLINGS, M. C., N. A. Professor of Medicine, University of Chicago, Director.

LT.-COL. EDGAR KING, M. C., N. A. Military Advisor.

LT.-COL. HARRY E. MOCK, M. C., N. A. Instructor in Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Rush Medical College, Assistant Director.

LT.-COL. JAMES BORDLEY, JR., M. C., N. A. Ophthalmic Surgeon to South Baltimore Eye and Ear Hospital, Baltimore, Md. In charge of the re-education of blinded soldiers and sailors.

LT.-COL. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M. C., N. A. Washington. In charge of re-education of the deaf and those with speech defects.

LT.-COL. CASEY A. WOOD, M. C., N. A. Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Illinois. In charge of Public Education.

DEAN JAMES E. RUSSELL, of Teachers College, Columbia University, Director of Educational Section.

MAJOR M. W. MURRAY, S. C., N. A. Director of Vocational Education, Newton, Mass. In charge of trade, technical, and commercial educational activities.

MAJOR A. C. MONAHAN, S. C., N. A. Bureau of Education, Washington, Educational Section.

MAJOR M. E. HAGGERTY, S. C., N. A. Professor of Psychology, University of Minnesota.

MAJOR H. B. PRICE, S. C., N. A. New York. In charge of architecture.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR H. SAMUELS, S. C., N. A. Formerly of The Curtis Publishing Company. Assistant in charge of Public Education.

CAPTAIN FRANK B. GRANGER, M. R. C. Boston, Mass. In charge of Physiotherapy.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. ERICKSON, M. R. C. Philadelphia, Pa. Adjutant.

LIEUTENANT C. WILLING, S. C., N. A. Philadelphia, Pa. Architect.

MISS MARGUERITE SANDERSON. Boston, Mass. Supervisor of Physiotherapy Aides.



Subscriptions

THE circulation of CARRY ON must necessarily be limited to those interested in the development of reconstruction work. Many thousands of requests have reached the Surgeon General and have been listed.

Men and women who would like to receive this magazine and have not yet had an opportunity to subscribe, may do so by forwarding a request, and CARRY ON will be sent without charge for one year. Send name, address, and occupation to

CARRY ON

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